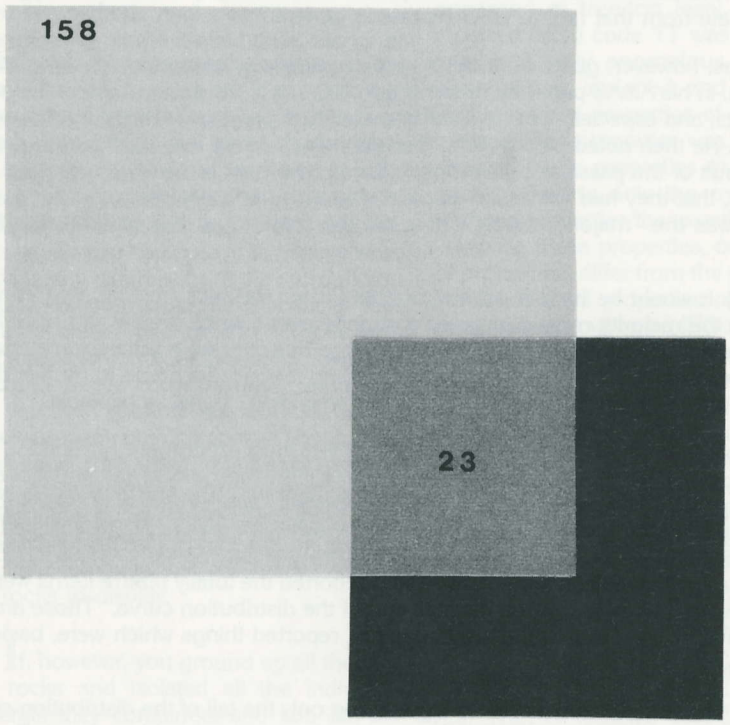
INTERNATIONAL UFO REPORTER

JULY/AUGUST 1984
Vol. 9, No. 4
ISSN. #0730-174X



Silent + Anomalous Acceleration

The UFO Phenomenon

CONTENTS

THE UFO PHENOMENON
J. Allen Hynek

CLEAR INTENT REVIEWED
George M. Eberhart

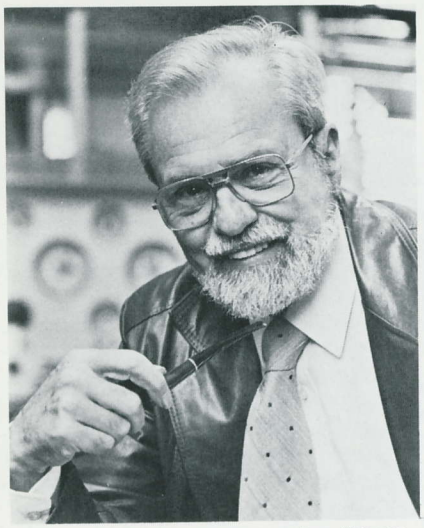
CE-I WITH AN ORGY OF LIGHTS
Richard Heiden
Jeffrey Paul
Don Schmitt

ABDUCTEES ARE "NORMAL" PEOPLE
J. Allen Hynek

FILMING AND VIDEOTAPING
R. M. L. Baker, Jr.

ANALYSIS OF ARGENTINIAN CASES

An
ASSOCIATE Publication
of the
CENTER FOR UFO STUDIES



Russell Croop

EDITORIAL

The American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS) recently devoted a special session to the "Edges of Science." Two notables, Isaac Asimov and Arthur C. Clarke, were on hand to introduce the theme of the meeting and to explain what topics should (and what should not) be allowed at the fringes of science. UFOs passed muster as an acceptable edgey subject, this in itself being a distinct rise in status! Even though held on the last day of the week-long meetings, the session was well attended, filling the Trianon ballroom of the New York Hilton.

We were pleased to have been invited to present the UFO's side of the story, so to speak, (an account of this is on p. 3) while James Oberg held forth on the thesis that all UFOs were IFOs (the title of his talk was "The Absence of a UFO Phenomenon") that is, that even well documented cases of Close Encounters of the various kinds were the result of illusion and misidentification. Come to think of it, he didn't deal with any well investigated physical trace cases at all, merely with some reports of UFOs associated with the actual sighting of a Russian rocket over Moscow and witnessed by thousands.

Oberg seems strangely obsessed with Russian rockets as far as UFOs are concerned. Of course, keeping up with Russian space developments is a part of his daily work, and so it is natural for him to seek, and find, cases in which a Russian satellite launch has spawned UFO reports. A notable example of this was the sighting over large parts of South America of the spin off of a Russian satellite launch, on June 14, 1980. We are ready to admit, and have, when presented with the facts as they became available, that satellites and satellite launches have been responsible for UFO reports. But is it logical to wildly extrapolate from that fact to UFO reports in general?

Oberg was, however, guilty of another kind of extrapolation — arguing from limited statistical data. In his AAAS paper he presented a diagram of the paths of several Russian satellite rockets, and especially of one satellite rocket that had been viewed by thousands of Muscovites. He then noted points along the path where some individuals had reported UFOs as a result of the passage of the rocket. Some had even reported interference with television sets, that they had witnessed a space ship with portholes! But, of course, what was missing was the "majority report"; how did the majority of Muscovites regard the event?

Obviously it would be hard if not impossible to get statistics on that. Our surmise would be that the majority merely reported a strange event, since they would have been unaware of the actual satellite launch. Many, assuming that they were witnessing a strange but natural event, would not have thought of reporting it at all. To home in on just those who reported a bizarre UFO and neglect all those who didn't is not acceptable.

Many years ago the Air Force performed an interesting experiment in Florida. They had a plane drop a series of flares on a dark night and then asked for and collected reports the exercise had spawned. A few people reported "spacecraft" and events totally unrelated to the dropping of flares, but the great majority of reports, both solicited and unsolicited, merely reported lights coming down from the sky. Some even ventured the idea that they might have been flares! Those who reported the totally bizarre items were, to use the statistician's terminology, on the "tail end of the distribution curve." Those around the median of the curve, that is, the great majority, reported things which were, basically, flares!

It is incorrect scientific procedure to argue using only the tail of the distribution curve. Given a thousand people witnessing any event, be it a fire or a bank robbery...or a Russian satellite...there will always be a few highly excitable persons (to be charitable) who will report completely outlandish things. If, however, one concentrates on the majority report, it will be apparent that what was being reported was fire, a bank robbery, or a satellite.

Thousands of people apparently witnessed the spectacle of a rocket flying over Moscow. It would be interesting to know what the majority reported, or didn't report because they didn't get overly excited about it and didn't jump to the conclusion that it represented visitors from outer space. The task of making such a survey, even if possible, would be far too costly and time consuming, but if it could be done we'd bet that bizarre UFO reports would be a distinct minority...they would be, in fact, on the tail end of the distribution curve. □

Editor-in-Chief
J. Allen Hynek
Consulting Editor
Richard Hall
Contributing Editors
Jerome Clark
Robert Gribble
Roberto Pinotti
Mark Rodeghier
Dr. Kenneth Schellhase
Richard Sigismond
Production Manager
John P. Timmerman
Make-up Editor
Ann E. Parker
Artist
Caroline Baum
Edith Bonhivert

INTERNATIONAL UFO REPORTER (ISSN. # 0730-174X) is published bimonthly by the CENTER FOR UFO STUDIES, P.O. Box 1402, Evanston, Illinois 60204. All rights reserved. Reproduction without permission is strictly prohibited. ©Copyright 1984 by Center for UFO Studies, Third Class postage paid at Lima, Ohio.

Address all editorial correspondence to INTERNATIONAL UFO REPORTER, P.O. Box 1402, Evanston, Illinois 60204, USA.

Address all subscription correspondence to INTERNATIONAL UFO REPORTER, P.O. Box 1621, Lima, Ohio 45802. (419) 223-2531.

The INTERNATIONAL UFO REPORTER is a benefit publication mailed to ASSOCIATES of the Center for UFO Studies contributing $20.00 or more to the Center for UFO Studies. Foreign ASSOCIATES add $5.00 for surface or $10.00 for airmail delivery. All amounts in U.S. funds. Other publications also available to contributors of larger amounts. For details, write to P.O. Box 1621, Lima, Ohio 45802, USA. POSTMASTER: Send Form 3579 to CUFOS, P.O. Box 1621, Lima, Ohio 45802.

The UFO Phenomenon

The gist of what follows was presented at a special session of the annual meetings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS) held in New York on May 29, 1984. The morning was devoted to a discussion of what the AAAS calls "The Edges of Science" which according to them includes Parapsychology, the Search for Extraterrestrial life, and UFOs. Issac Asimov and Arthur C. Clarke introduced the general theme of the meeting. The following expresses the viewpoint of Hynek on the UFO Phenomenon (and not on either parapsychology or ETI). Our views of Oberg's presentation at this same meeting are the subject of the editorial in this issue.

by J. Allen Hynek

Knowing that I faced at least a highly skeptical, if not downright hostile, audience of some 600 scientists, I determined to alter my usual approach when talking to more sympathetic audiences. Instead then of presenting, in the limited time, two or at most three highly interesting and representative examples to illustrate the UFO phenomenon, I chose to present 400 cases! This approach can perhaps be illustrated in this way: suppose on a hike through the mountains you came upon a variety of rocks of different shapes, colors, and textures which you had reason to believe were in some way different from the surrounding rocks. Now you could, in describing your findings select two or three rocks and describe them to your audience. Skeptics in you audience could, however, easily say that you had "planted" those rocks, or that there was really nothing special about them at all, and that there was really nothing about them that was different from all the surrounding rocks. Merely describing their outward appearance might not be enough to convince others that you really had special rocks to display.

If, however, you ground up all the special rocks and isolated all the individual minerals they contained, and you did the same for the common ordinary rocks you found lying about, and could show that your rocks contained minerals the others didn't, you'd prove your case.

What I did, in effect, was to "grind up" by computer the 400 selected UFO cases, isolate the special "minerals" and show that these were indeed different from the contents of the IFOs. Dropping our illustration entirely now (maybe it was more confusing than helpful), the 400 cases were selected on the basis of the following criteria: Cases that I had personally investigated; cases which had been investigated by ufologists whose methods and integrity I have come to respect; cases which had multiple and especially independent witnesses (by independent I mean witnesses separated geographically by perhaps a block or more, and who generally did not know each other nor communicated with each other).

How, now, did these cases differ in content from the typical IFO cases? To find out, each case was carefully analyzed for its "properties." That is, each of the information bits, or information capsules, it contained was coded and introduced into the computer. Thus, if a report stated that the UFO "hovered," code HG was used; if it appeared at tree-top level (a frequently reported item) code TT was assigned; if it exhibited truly anomalous acceleration, code AA was assigned, and so on. Nearly 200 individual properties of that sort were isolated. The computer was now asked to arrange these properties in order of frequency. Taking now the most frequently reported properties the question was asked: "How do these properties, or *combination of properties,* differ from the properties and combination of properties of UFO reports which turned out to be IFO reports?

The answer was indeed that there is a real difference (of course, ufologists had known this all along, but in science unproved opinions carry little weight and here a scientific audience was being addressed). Furthermore, the particular group was the *American Association for the Advancement of Science.* What better, then, to speak in terms of the process by which science advances. In "UFO Experience," Professor Thomas Goudge, then Chairman of the Department of Philosophy at the University of Toronto, and a specialist on the philosophy of science, had been quoted on this very subject.

"One of the most interesting facets of the UFO question to me is its bearing on the problems of how science advances. Roughly I would say that a necessary condition of scientific advancement is that allowance must be made for (1) genuinely new empirical observations and (2) new explanation schemes, including new basic concepts and new laws."

By new empirical observations is meant something that previously did not fit into the current scientific outlook, as, for instance, the first observations of bacteria or the first observation of the induction of electrical currents. Both of those required an alteration in the everyday scientific outlook.

Goudge pointed out that throughout history any new scheme of explanation, novel and resisted at first, eventually itself becomes a part of the establishment and in turn comes to resist admitting new empirical observations into the framework of that explanation scheme; e.g., note the difficulty meteorites, fossils, the circulation of the blood, bacteria, ball lightning, continental drift, etc., had of being admitted onto the respectable playing field of science.

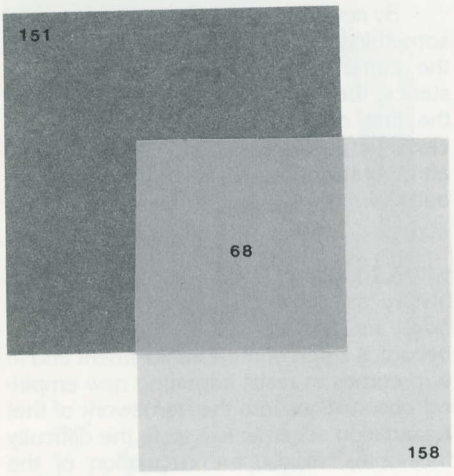
It follows then that the present establishment view that UFO reports do not represent new empirical data, and a refusal to look at the data, comes dangerously close to rejecting a necessary condition of scientific advance (which is what the meetings of the Association for the Advancement of Science are supposed to be about!)

Now it is quite clear, as we all know only too well, that the contents of many initial UFO reports do not represent new empirical information: the host of clearly demonstrated misinterpretations of balloons, aircraft, planets, meteors, rockets, satellites, etc., attest to that. The question, however, is: Is there a substantial body of reports whose contents *do* contain something entirely new to us and to science, in any area of human experience?

By concentrating on those properties, or information capsules most frequently contained in UFO reports from many countries, many levels of economic and social status, and different levels of education and technical training, and comparing them with the most frequently reported properties of UFO reports which later upon examination proved to be IFOs, the answer comes out YES.

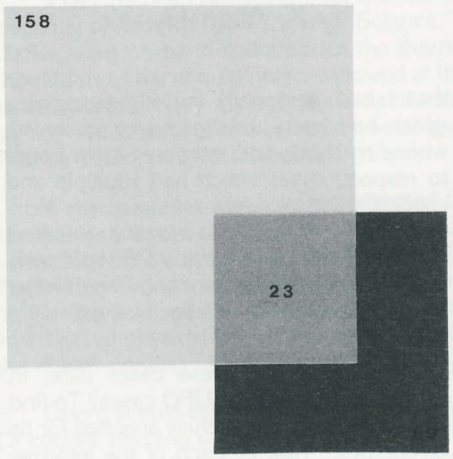
The results of the full study, now in progress, will be published in full at a later date, but some examples here should suffice to establish the above conclusion. Consider the following individual very frequently reported properties:

(continued on page 4)



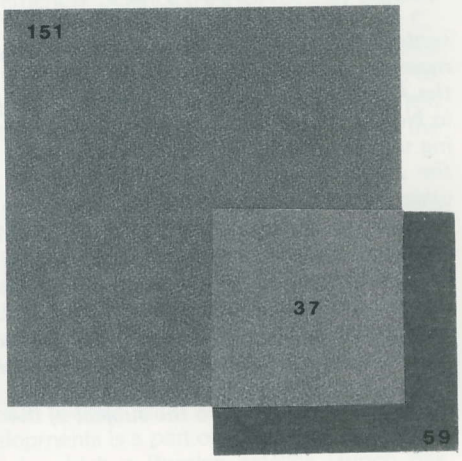
Hovering + Silent

Figure 1



Silent + Anomalous Acceleration

Figure 2



Hovering + Fast Takeoff

Figure 3

AA	ANOMALOUS ACCELERATION
AC	AIRCRAFT INVOLVED
AD	ANIMAL DISTURBANCE
DD	DISK WITH DOME
EM	"ELECTROMAGNETIC" EFFECTS
FA	FAST OR SUDDEN APPROACH
FC	FOLLOWING CAR
GR	GROUND RING
HV	HOVERING
LR	LONELY ROAD
NB	NOT BANKING
NT	"NO TRAFFIC"
PC	PACED CAR
PT	PHYSICAL TRACE
RM	REVERSAL OF MOTION
RU	UNDETECTED BY RADAR
SB	BUZZING, HUMMING SOUND
SK	SKIN BURNS
TS	TREMENDOUS SPEED
TT	TREE TOP LEVEL
US	UFO SILENT
YG	YELLOW—ORANGE—RED GLOBE

Of the above, many might be considered as properties of IFOs as well, but for a few this would be very difficult if not impossible. By definition, Anomalous Acceleration (AA) means acceleration *not* ascribable to ordinary objects. Disk with Dome (DD) does not describe any conventional aircraft (why aren't there reports of craft with wheels instead?...it is important to consider the things which are *not* reported as well as those that are). And what sort of man-made craft produces the EM effects so often reported in UFO case? Why are so many UFOs experienced along lonely roads (LR)? And why are UFOs reported to make sharp turns without banking (NB)? Why do so many UFOs pace cars (PC)?

Now if those are hard to explain in pedestrian and conventional terms, consider the impossibility of finding a rational explanation for UFO reports containing *combinations* of two, three and more of oft reported properties. Take, for instance, TS, AA, TT, HV, and US: what man-made object can hover silently at tree top level, and then almost instantaneously accelerate to tremendous speeds? Yes, a meteor can exhibit tremendous speed (TS) and a helicopter can hover (HV), but hardly silently (US), but neither can, sequentially, exhibit all the above.

A study of such combinations is very instructive. Examples of such studies are illustrated in the accompanying diagrams. In the first three, the area of the squares is proportional to the number of cases. In Fig. 1, of 151 cases in which the UFO was reported to have hovered in the vicinity of the observer and 158 cases in which the UFO was reported to have been silent (although close enough to have easily been heard had it been producing sound), 68 of these cases exhibited both these properties. Outside of balloons and kites (and these were ruled out by the circumstances of the sightings) it would be difficult to find any aircraft that can hover and be silent at the same time.

Even more difficult would be to have an aircraft silent and then take off with enormous acceleration. In Fig. 2 we note that of 158 UFOs that were silent and 69 that showed anomalous acceleration, 23 had these two properties in common. In Fig. 3 we see that 37 UFO cases exhibited both hovering and fast takeoff out of 151 that hovered and 59 that took off rapidly.

In the next four diagrams we examine separately 151 hovering UFOs, 158 silent UFOs, 100 UFOs observed in the daylight, and 88 that were independently witnessed (observers geographically separated). In Fig. 4 we note that of 151 hovering UFOs, 48 hovered at low levels, 27 were observed during broad daylight, 38 were independently witnessed etc. In Fig. 5 we see that of 158 silent (US) UFOs 26 showed EM effects, 68 hovered, 16 landed etc.

In Figs. 6 and 7 we examine only those UFOs that were observed in daylight hours and those which were witnessed not only by multiple witnesses but by independent witnesses. In Fig. 6 we see that one quarter of the cases studied, 100, or 25%, were observed in daylight, thus reducing the chance of errors in observation. Of these 35 were observed to have a metallic appearance, 41 were discoidal in shape, 11 landed, etc.

In Fig. 7, finally, we note that 22 percent of the 400 cases were independently witnessed. Such cases carry great weight, since it seems virtually impossible for geo-

graphically independent witnesses to report that they simultaneously saw 38 UFOs hover, 28 be silent, 21 show anomalous acceleration and 8 land. Particularly interesting is that of the 88 independently witnessed cases, 20 were independently observed in daylight.

It would seem thus that one can establish beyond reasonable doubt that the UFO cases here examined exhibit properties not shared by IFOs, and thus that a real and very significant difference exists between UFOs and IFOs. Or, to say it another way, it does not seem possible to explain UFOs as misidentifications of ordinary objects and thus that they represent new empirical observations that do not fit into the present scientific paradigm.

There will be, of course, many who will continue to maintain that the statistics presented above cannot be interpreted in that manner. They will maintain that while it is true that a meteor cannot stop, hover, and reverse direction, that the observers (even independent ones) merely *thought* that the meteor did that. Or that while a helicopter cannot take off silently at speeds of Mach 1 or greater, that the witnesses merely *thought* that it did. This, however, merely throws the problem into another dimension. It would take it out of the physical realm and into the purely psychological. It would now be a problem for the psychologist rather than the physicist, to tell us how the mind is so constructed that it can be so grossly misled as to think that a meteor stopped in its tracks and reversed its direction.

(continued on pae 16)

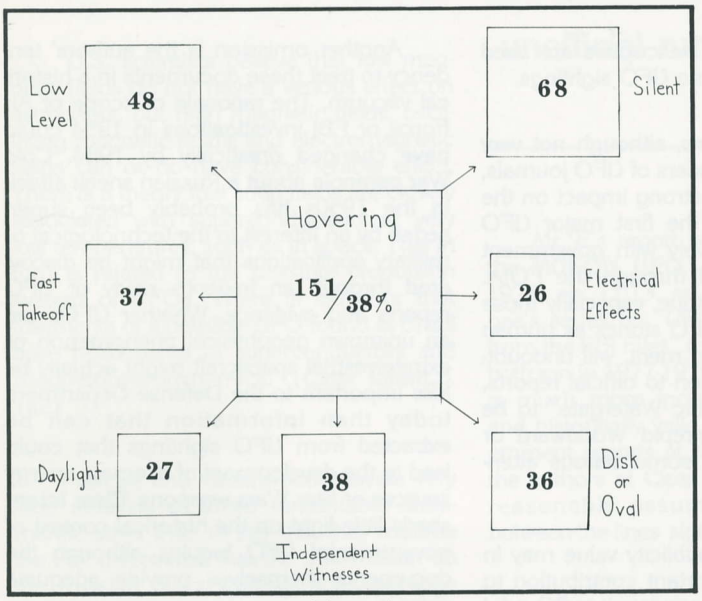


Figure 4

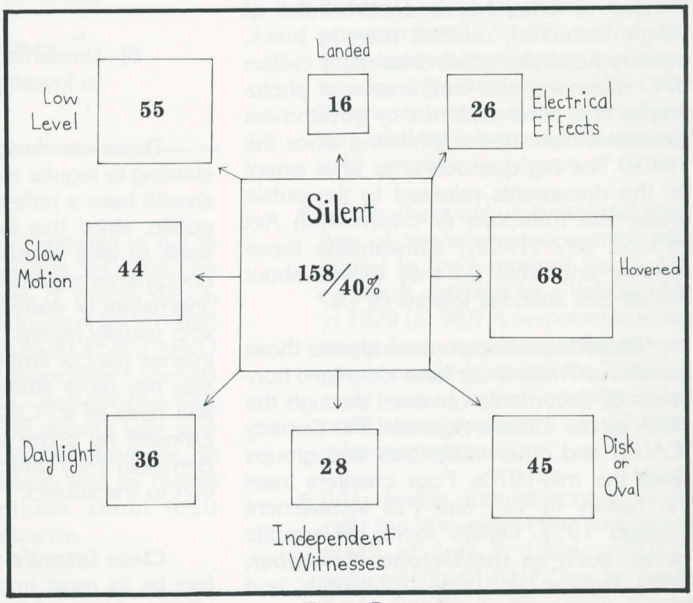


Figure 5

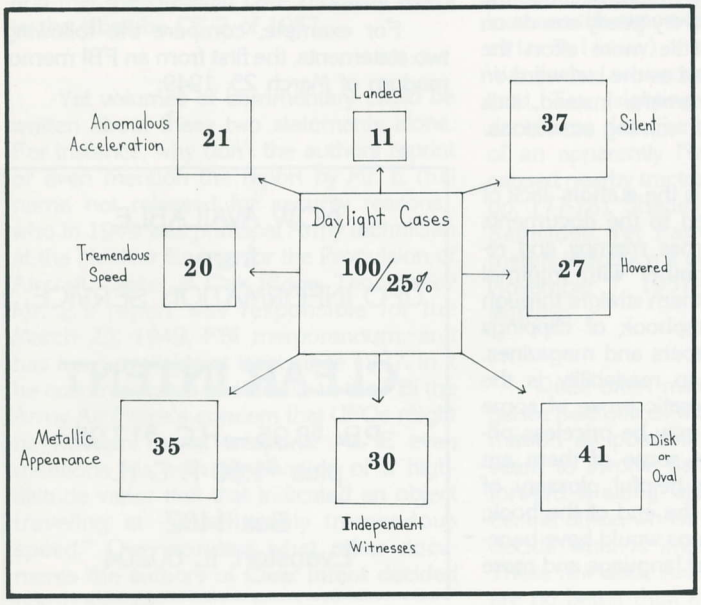


Figure 6

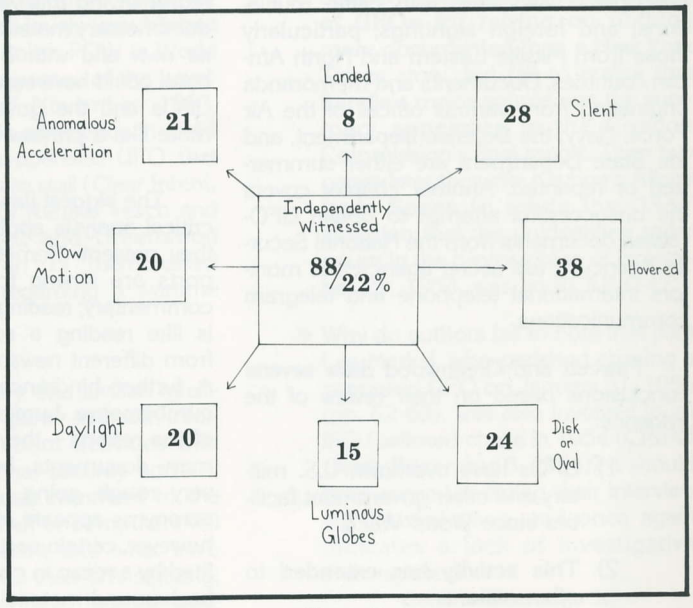


Figure 7

"Clear Intent" Reviewed

Clear Intent: The Government Cover-Up of the UFO Experience, by Lawrence Fawcett and Barry J. Greenwood. Prentice-Hall. Available July 15, 1984. ca. 272 pp. (reviewed from galleys). $17.95 hard-cover, $8.95 paperback.

Clear Intent is undoubtedly the most eagerly awaited UFO book since NICAP's **UFO Evidence** in 1964. Almost as fascinating as the UFO phenomenon itself is the extent of U.S. government and military involvement with UFOs, and the question of whether or not important clues to their origin are being withheld from the public. Stories of crashed saucers hidden at Wright-Patterson, oddball men in black, mystery helicopters, intimidation of civilian UFO witnesses, and confiscation of photographs and other evidence by government personnel have been circulating since the 1940s. The big question is to what extent do the documents released to the public under the Freedom of Information Act (5 USC 552 (1982)) substantiate those rumors, and what do they tell us about official U.S. attitudes toward UFOs?

Clear Intent attempts to answer those questions. The authors have examined hundreds of documents obtained through the FOIA by the Citizens Against UFO Secrecy (CAUS) and other individuals and groups since the mid-1970s. Four chapters trace the history of CIA and FBI involvement through 1977. Others focus on specific cases, such as the October-November, 1975, flyovers at Loring, Wurtsmith, and Malmstrom Air Force Bases; the mystery helicopters associated with cattle mutilations; and foreign sightings, particularly those from Middle Eastern and North African countries. Documents and memoranda originating from various offices of the Air Force, Navy, the Defense Department, and the State Department are either summarized or reprinted. Another chapter covers the unsuccessful attempt to obtain UFO-related documents from the National Security Agency, a top secret agency that monitors international telephone and telegram communications.

Fawcett and Greenwood draw several conclusions based on their review of the evidence:

1) UFOs have overflown U.S. military and other government facilities since World War II.

2) This activity has extended to other nations.

by George M. Eberhart

3) UFOs are considered a definite threat to U.S national security by the highest levels of government.

4) Significant UFO reports continue to be withheld from the public.

5) The government continues to monitor sightings in pursuit of an answer to the UFO problem.

6) Unmarked helicopters are used to investigate UFO sightings.

These conclusions, although not very startling to regular readers of UFO journals, should have a rather strong impact on the public, since this is the first major UFO book to deal exclusively with government documents obtained through the FOIA. Journalists of every stripe, especially those who usually regard UFO stories as human interest filler of limited merit, will undoubtedly pay more attention to official reports, and hints of a "Cosmic Watergate" to be exposed by some intrepid Woodward or Bernstein may direct some serious attention to the subject.

Clear Intent's publicity value may in fact be its most important contribution to ufology, for in some respects it is flawed. I regret saying this very much, because the documentary material very nearly stands on its own and with a little more effort the book could have served as the last word on UFOs and the government. Instead, it is more like a preview of coming attractions.

The biggest flaw is the authors' lack of critical analysis applied to the documents they present. Sometimes memos and reports are strung together with minimal commentary; reading them straight through is like reading a scrapbook of clippings from different newspapers and magazines. A further hindrance to readability is the cumbersome, bureaucratic prose of some of the reports—they may be priceless primary documents, but some of them are very rough going. A helpful glossary of acronyms appears at the end of the book; however, certain sections would have benefited by a recap in clear language and more background material.

Also, the authors seem preoccupied with proving that the government considers UFOs to be a threat to national security, but give little attention to *why*. Is it because our defenses are inadequate to ward off an attack by extraterrestrials? Or is it because complacency about harmless IFO or UFO reports might make us unprepared for a real threat by a foreign power whose weapons might take on the characteristics of certain types of UFOs? After all, national defense is the primary purpose of the U.S. intelligence community, not the reliable identification of every unusual stimulus in the atmosphere.

Another omission is the authors' tendency to treat these documents in a historical vacuum. The rationale or scope of Air Force or FBI investigations in 1954 could have changed drastically by 1984. Cold War paranoia about a Russian sneak attack in the 1950s has probably been superseded by an interest in the technological or military applications that might be discovered through an in-depth study of UFO reports and evidence. Whether UFOs are an unknown geophysical phenomenon or extraterrestrial spacecraft might actually be less important to the Defense Department today than information that can be extracted from UFO sightings that could lead to the development of alternate energy sources or Star Wars weapons. **Clear Intent** sheds little light on the historical context of governmental UFO inquiry, although the documents themselves provide adequate clues.

For example, compare the following two statements, the first from an FBI memorandum of March 25, 1949:

NOW AVAILABLE
from
UFO INFORMATION SERVICE

CLEAR INTENT

P.B. $8.95—H.C. $17.95
plus $1.50 P. & H.

Box 1402
Evanston, IL 60204

"For your confidential information, a reliable and confidential source has advised the Bureau that flying discs are believed to be man-made missiles rather than natural phenomenon [sic]. It has also been determined that for approximately the past four years the USSR has been engaged in experimentation on an unknown type of flying disc." (**Clear Intent,** p. 161)

The second statement is excerpted from a CIA document of January 26, 1976, entitled "International Congress of Space Medicine":

"U.S. scientists believe that low magnetic fields do not have a serious effect on astronauts, but high magnetic fields, oscillating magnetic fields, and electromagnetic fields can or do have considerable effect. There is a theory that such fields are closely associated with superconductivity at very low temperatures, such as in space. This in turn is related to the possible propulsion system of UFOs. There is a rumor that fragments of a possible UFO found in Brazil bore relationship to superconductors and magnetohydrodynamics." (**Clear Intent,**p. 142)

Fawcett and Greenwood provide very little analysis of these remarkable statements, other than to say that they assume the FBI discovered that the information on the Russian discs was spurious because they are never again mentioned in the files, and that the Brazilian case probably refers to the Ubatuba CE-2 of 1957.

Yet volumes of commentary could be written about these two statements alone. For instance, why don't the authors reprint or even mention the report by Mr. E (full name not released for security reasons), who in 1949 was principal Army technician at the Nuclear Energy for the Propulsion of Aircraft Center at Oak Ridge, Tennessee? Mr. E's report was responsible for the March 25, 1949, FBI memorandum, and has been available at least since 1977. In it he communicates unofficially to the FBI the Army Air Force's concern that UFOs might be Russian secret weapons. Mr. E even mentions his own observation of a high-altitude vapor trail that indicated an object traveling at "unbelievably tremendous speed." One wonders what other documents the authors of **Clear Intent** decided not to include.

"It brings together a wide range of hard-to-find sources, official reports, and unofficial rumors."

Mr. E's report was reprinted in full in the **MUFON UFO Journal** for February 1978, pp. 11-13, as part of Bruce Maccabee's series on "UFO Related Information from the FBI Files" that MUFON and APRO both ran in 1977-1979. Maccabee's analysis is much more incisive, well-documented, and historically valid. He doesn't take government reports at their face value, as do the authors of **Clear Intent,** and he makes reasonable assumptions about their between-the-lines significance.

Other examples of face-value acceptance in **Clear Intent** abound. Take for instance the report (previously unpublished as far as I know) of a Polish POW in World War II who, as a consequence of the Levelland, Tex., sighting of November, 1957, decided to describe his experience in 1944 of an apparently Nazi-operated UFO that caused nearby tractors to stall (**Clear Intent,** pp. 177-78). Shades of Renato Vesco and Samisdat! Yet Fawcett and Greenwood merely introduce it as an FBI "memo dated November 7, 1957, regarding a wartime sighting."

Quite often military and civilian intelligence field offices will gather as much information as possible about activities that seem to involve national security and will forward it along without comment to the central office, whose staff or computers will decide what is important and what isn't. These raw data, such as the POW sighting, are no better than any other hearsay testimonial evidence. Even apparently reliable reports by trained military personnel should be subject to the same analytical criticism as reports from untrained observers. If one learns nothing else from Allan Hendry's **UFO Handbook,** it should be clear by now that the controversial nature of UFOs often colors a witness's or investigator's perception, regardless of rank or serial number.

Many other minor oversights in **Clear Intent** reveal the authors' uncritical and sometimes sloppy research. Here are a few taken at random:

- What is the mysterious para-governmental "54-12" group that supposedly began during the Eisenhower administration (pp. 110-117)? Where did the author hear of this rumor? Why is it treated so casually, as if everyone had heard of it?
- Why is there only a superficial mention of the term "zoo events" with regard to the supposed South African flash detected by a Vela satellite in 1979 (p. 98)? A responsible editor might have suspected either a typographic error (perhaps for "200"), a code name, or an acronym — but once again we have a casual, face-value acceptance.
- Why do the authors accept uncritically the Walesville, New York, plane crash of July 2, 1954, as UFO-induced (pp. 61-62)? They lambaste Kevin Randle in his article on the case in Ronald Story's **Encyclopedia of UFOs** for relying on nothing more documented than a **New York Times** story, but fail to realize that Randle's major source was the summary appearing in the Condon Commission's final report. Then two pages later they cite Keyhoe's **Aliens from Space** to refute the USAF assertion that the unidentified radar return in the Kinross case of November 23, 1953, was an RCAF C-47.
- Why do authors fail to note that pilot Lee Merkel, who perished chasing a supposed UFO on January 31, 1956 (pp. 62-63), was also involved in an IFO (balloon) chase in 1954 (**CRIFO Orbit,** December 3, 1954)? It should have come up during their interview with Merkel's son, and once again indicates a lack of investigative thoroughness.

(continued on page 16)

CE-I with an "Orgy" of Lights

by Richard Heiden, Jeffrey Paul and Don Schmitt

Ed note: In our last issue, Richard Sigismond reported his investigation into a Close Encounter with a UFO (what else could it be called?) displaying "hundreds and hundreds of lights: red, orange, green, white, all colors." Here we have a similar account of an encounter with a "craft" that might well be called an "Argus UFO," recalling the hundred-eyed giant of Greek mythology. It also displayed a multitude of multi-colored lights, and was noiseless, as was the other. We seem to be passing into another phase of the UFO phenomenon: whereas years back daylight disks and the "typical" oval craft with a dome and port-holes were frequently reported, we now have multi-lighted "boomerangs," triangles and, in the present case, an "upside down wok." Is this change real, and if so, why? Anybody have the answer?

TYPE:	CE 1
DATE:	Dec. 7, 1983
TIME:	9 p.m. CST
DURATION:	5-6 minutes
WITNESSES:	3
PLACE:	Cedarburg, Wis.

In the Cedarburg Police Department report the "suspect" is listed as *"Unidentified flying object."* Police department reports are not geared to the reporting of UFOs! However, shortly after 9 p.m. on this December night, Dispatcher Pelzer answered the phone and was greeted with the following staccato barrage (after the caller had identified herself. Names are on file at the Center but in keeping with standard practice we respect the privacy of witnesses): "...and I'm not making a prank phone call, but I really need to talk to somebody. I mean, I almost think that I'm crazy but I saw something in the sky tonight...when I was getting off I-43...and I'm not drinking and I quit smoking. My kids even saw it. ...I see the biggest, brightest light I have ever seen in my life. It was round but not perfectly round shaped, just real, real bright and it was almost blinding. And it didn't go like an airplane at all...it kind of hovered down and as it hovered down, but not like hovered, not like an airplane."

Dispatcher Pelzer must have wondered at this call, but the caller was evidently serious and very disturbed by what she had seen. So Dispatcher Pelzer continued:

"Did you hear any noise, or anything?"

"No, no noise at all and it was so low, it was like, you know how if a 747 would go above your head and it would be real real low and the terrible noise it would make. Well, that's how low it was, and it made no noise."

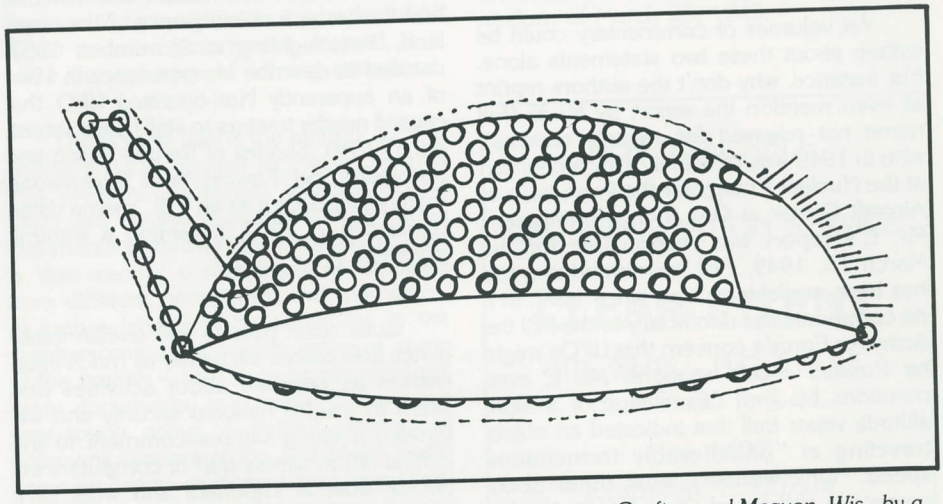
"How many feet would you say it was from the ground?"

"Oh, my God, I mean, it was not up that far...we thought it was landing, and I said to my kids 'Oh, my God, what is this thing, and it started going back up real slowly and the big bright white light came off...and the back area had blue and green lights...and in the front of it was all white lights...then as I pulled off the exit I stopped the car and put my blinkers on and got out and as I watched, this thing is just very slowly soaring through space, and it's got lights all over the bottom of it...the lights were all over it, not like in our planes, they were everywhere."

So much for the police report. It demonstrates the immediate impact the sighting had upon the witness, and its effect had not entirely disappeared when we interviewed her three months later. One of us is a trial lawyer and based on my experience with witnesses in court I would rate the mother and 13-year-old daughter as very credible witnesses. The interviews allowed us to bring together the accounts of the mother and daughter and the following story unfolded:

On the evening in question the primary witness, who is a secretary at a University School, her 13-year-old daughter and 7-year-old son, were traveling north on Interstate Highway I-43, (formerly I-141) several miles north of Milwaukee. It was a very clear night. As they turned off I-43 onto the ramp, heading northeast, leading to the Cedarburg road, which runs east-west and overpasses I-43, they noted a star-like light which appeared to be coming toward them from the north. It got "brighter and brighter" as it drew near. The approaching "star" was "the most magnificent light I've ever seen in my life," and the mother exclaimed at that time to her daughter, also sitting in the front seat, "That's the brightest star I have ever seen." In describing the apparent size of the light as compared to that of a bright star, she said the star was to the light as an "ordinary gum ball" was to that of a "humongous jawbreaker."

The car was stopped at the stop sign where the ramp meets the road, the mother thinking "We've got to see what this thing is." Now, facing north, they could observe the light, directly in front of their car, through the windshield as if they were "watching a movie at an outdoor theater."



This is an illustration of the object seen Dec. 7, 1983, between Grafton and Mequon, Wis., by a woman, her 13-year-old daughter and 7-year-old son.

The witnesses reported that now their hearts began racing, and the mother thought, "this thing is unreal!" They watched the light travel from the north in a southeasterly direction toward Lake Michigan, a few miles to the east. The light continued to get brighter and brighter as it came closer.

The light now halted directly in front of their car, then began to descend slowly, floating down like a feather until it was "very low" and directly ahead. "We could actually sit in the car and just watch the whole thing without having to move." The descent was exactly vertical and slow enough as to appear that the craft hovered. The third witness, the seven-year-old brother, sitting in the back seat, now became frightened. There was no sound at all even though it was now at an elevation of "two telephone poles" and was at an estimated distance of 600 feet. No sound at all. "If it had been a jet it would have made a noise. It was like being near an airport and watching the jets landing over your head. It was that close, but no noise."

Now the bright light began to ascend very slowly at a 30-degree angle, and as it did so, two things happened. The very bright light went out "as if you put a blanket over a light bulb, like it went behind a cloud, but there were no clouds. Like if somebody all of a sudden put a cloud up to hide the thing...like looking at the moon covered by clouds on a clear night in a werewolf movie." But now, as it ascended, it appeared that a fog or mist had descended directly upon the car, necessitating the use of the windshield wiper. It was definitely not the occupant's breath fogging up the windshield...it was on the outside of the windshield. This happened after the object (light) had descended and now was going slowly upward.

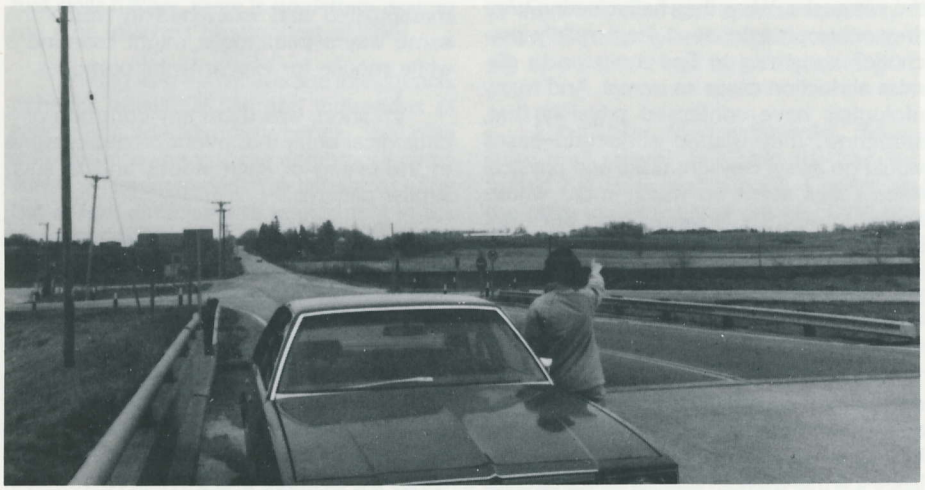
Now the light suddenly reappeared, but now it was not one but hundreds of smaller lights apparently attached to an object that looked something "like a cooking wok." And it was large. "This is something I've never seen before" the mother thought to herself. It definitely did not look like an airplane. "This was totally new to me. It was completely awesome."

As the object moved gracefully to the southeast it blocked out the stars in its path. "You knew something solid was there." It was black in the middle, the multitudinous lights being at both ends. The front end looked like "a windshield with lights on it...it was like going past a house and looking in through the windows and seeing the lights on inside." The lights in front were white, and those on the back end were "thousands of green lights."

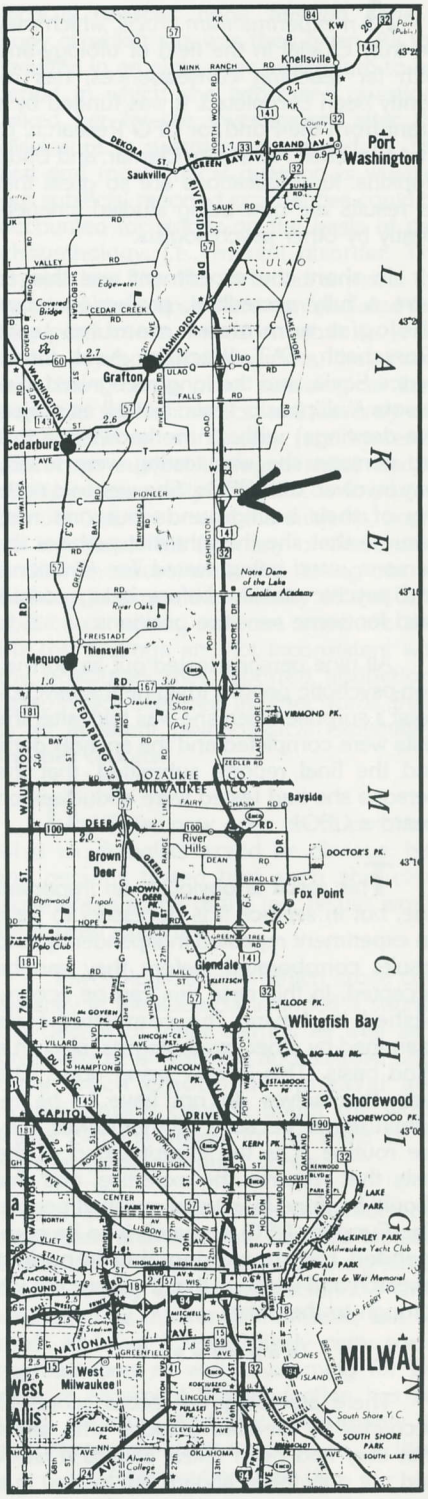
The lights did not flash off and on. They were "like Christmas tree lights, like the old-fashioned Christmas lights you would hang in your yard...all over the back end of it." But in the middle it was black... you saw something in front and something in the back but nothing in between.

Now the witness turned the car to the left onto the road to Cedarburg, but went only about 100 feet, stopping the car on

(continued on page 15)



This is the view facing from Pioneer Road on the overpass where the woman stopped her car to watch the object.



On the above map, the arrow marks Pioneer Road where it crosses over Interstate 43, formerly I-141. When they first noticed the object, it appeared star-like and was coming at them from the north (right), moving slowly southeast toward Lake Michigan.

Abductees are "Normal" People

An *experimentum crucis*, which may be truly crucial in the field of ufology and with far reaching consequences, has recently been completed. It was funded by a grant from the Fund for UFO Research, to Ted Bloecher, Aphrodite Clamar, and Budd Hopkins. Its implications are so great that its results are now being studied independently by other psychologists.

In short, the experiment was this: to have a fully accredited, professional psychologist administer standard tests (Rorschach, TAT, Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale, and the long recognized Minnesota Multiphasic Tests, as well as projective drawings) *without* the knowledge that the persons she was testing were in any way involved with UFOs. She was told nothing of their backgrounds but one may assume that she thought that perhaps the persons were being tested for emotional and psychic stability before being considered for some sensitive positions.

All nine persons tested out as normal, non-psychotic people; imagine the psychologist's surprise when she was told, after the tests were completed and the analysis done and the final reports submitted, that the persons she had tested were abductees on board a UFO!

This result is obviously an important one, but in science it is necessary to have an experiment repeated independently, and results corroborated, before they can be accepted. In this case this can be accomplished by having the completed tests examined by other psychologists, also on a blind basis. This is now being done. The tests themselves do not have to be re-administered because in themselves they are routine. It is the interpretation of the tests that requires the expertise, and this should be done by several qualified people. The Fund for UFO Research is to be commended for sponsoring this important research and we hope that it will see the job through to the finish.

•••••••••

There are today on record scores of accounts by credible persons who attest that they had been taken aboard a UFO, and not only taken aboard but treated in a seemingly programmed way. They report being placed upon a table and administered some type of medical examination, sometimes having been partially or totally undressed by or at the command of the Ufonauts, and then released, generally with the admonition that they would not remember what had happened to them.

This similarity of the accounts coming from many different countries and, as in many cases, from people whose credibility would not be questioned in other circumstances, leads one to take these stories seriously even though they fly in the face of common sense. Not only have the professional UFO debunkers decried abductee accounts, but some serious ufologists have, likewise, balked at accepting these accounts as evidence of real physical happenings. The latter do not question the reality of the event to the abductee (a very real event often with traumatic effects) but they question whether the event was "real-real." UFO skeptics hold, especially in the cases where the witness has successfully passed a lie-detector or similar test, that somehow the witness was so deluded that he believed the event; thus he was not lying and, therefore, was able to pass the polygraph test.

Skepticism tends to ride especially high because often the major portion of the abduction account is obtained through regressive hypnosis. Amnesia and "missing time" is a frequent adjunct in abduction cases, ascribed to the fact that while on board the witnesses were psychologically manipulated and hypnotized or otherwise prevented from remembering. Arguments upon arguments have occurred as to what extent hypnosis itself is a reliable tool in UFO (and other) investigations. This, coupled with the extremely bizarre nature of the abduction accounts, has led to considerable question as to the mental state of the witnesses. Were they hallucinating? Are they schizophrenic or at least mildly psychotic?...anything to find a reason to dismiss abduction cases as unreal. And many ufologists have confessed privately that, somehow, they wished abduction cases would go away! Daylight disks and physical trace cases seem so much more wholesome! In science, however, one does not dismiss data simply because one entertains some prejudices about them. And abduction cases do continue to be reported!

This issue was regarded by Dr. Aphrodite Clamar, psychologist, and Ted Bloecher and Budd Hopkins *(Missing Time)*, UFO investigators, as of prime importance; the issue of the mental stability of abductees had to be addressed. To that end they approached the Fund for UFO Research for aid. These three investigators had already looked closely into 22 abduction cases, 17 with the aid of hypnosis and five without, and found from their studies that all these witnesses were "playing with a full deck of cards" and most held responsible positions in society. It was decided to select (as a test sample for an in-depth study of abductees) five men and four women. These nine, of course, knew what the reason for the testing was but "played it straight"; the newly engaged psychologist, Dr. Slater, knew these nine simply as people she had been asked to test.

The nine abductees tested, all of whom requested anonymity, had professions that brought them into contact with the public: college instructor, actor and tennis instructor, electronics expert, corporation lawyer, business executive, commercial artist, secretary, salesman and audio technician, and finally, a director of a chemistry laboratory. All had college degrees, and three had attended graduate school. Four were single, four were divorced, and one married. Each of the nine had reported an abduction aboard a UFO, missing time, contact with and examination by "aliens."

The recommendation of the examining psychologist was left to a third party not known by any of the three investigators except by reputation. From the standpoint of the three investigators (but not that of the psychologist), the primary goal was to determine whether there was in any or all of the nine the presence (or absence) of mental problems which could account for the invention of very similar stories of being taken forcibly aboard a strange craft and manipulated and examined in much the same way a pathologist might examine a white mouse for experimental purposes.

In short, was there any common psychological quirk that might predispose one to the telling of such stories and in such similar patterns?

As each of the nine subjects was given the battery of tests, Dr. Slater wrote an extensive individual report and sent it to Dr. Clamar. In a 15-page report, "Conclusions on Nine Psychologicals" her findings are summarized, and this, plus evaluation of these tests by other psychologists, will in time be published under the auspices of the Fund for UFO Research. The individual tests, of course, are privileged medical information and will remain in the possession of Dr. Clamar.

It is of considerable interest to extract from the report some sections which illustrate the nature of the results. As one of the recipients of the research grant, and representing the other grantees, Mr. Hopkins has given permission to have them included here. Despite the inclusion of some technical terminology, it appears best not to deviate from the actual report lest this writer's interpretation might intrude:

"...While the subjects are quite heterogeneous in their personality styles, there is a modicum of homogeneity in several respects: 1) relatively high intelligence with concomitant richness of inner life; 2) relative weakness in the sense of identity, especially sexual identity; 3) concomitant vulnerability in the interpersonal realm; 4) a certain orientation towards alertness which is manifest alternately in a certain perceptual sophistication and awareness or in interpersonal hypervigilance and caution. Perhaps the most obvious and prominent impression left by the nine subjects is the range of personality styles they present...there is little to unite them as a group from the standpoint of the overt manifestations of their personalities...they [are] very distinctive, unusual and interesting subjects.

"One of the positive aspects of this group is their above average intelligence. As measured by the Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale, one subject has an overall IQ score in the Very Superior range and five had overall IQs in the Bright Average range. Only three of the nine fall within the Average range, and they fall in the very upper end of that range. Breaking down intellectual skills further, there is no pattern among the nine in terms of strongest abilities.

"Along with above average intelligence, richness in mental life, and indications of narcissistic identity disturbance, the nine subjects also share some degree of impairment in interpersonal relationships...The last salient dimension of impairment in the interpersonal realm relates to a certain mildly paranoid and distrusting streak in many of the subjects, which renders them very wary and cautious about involving themselves with others. [Ed note: If one had been abducted by aliens, one would think they might very well be distrustful of others!]. One of the women, for instance, gave frequent Rorschach responses of people who are back to back, looking at one another over their shoulders, or otherwise facing one another only indirectly. One of the men, on the other hand, in the Rorschach test interpreted the ink blots as one anticipating being used and abused by others. For him, relationships are characterized by discord, rudeness, disappointment and distrust.

Abductees tested anonymously prove above-average in intelligence, interesting, with a rich inner life, though somewhat distrustful.

"To summarize, while this is a heterogeneous group in terms of overt personality style, it can be said that most of its members share being rather unusual and very interesting. They also share brighter than average intelligence and a certain richness of inner life that can operate favorably in terms of creativity and disadvantageously to the extent that it can be overwhelming."

Dr. Slater, the psychologist, did not learn until several days after she had submitted her final report to Dr. Clamar and the others what the true nature of the project had been...the UFO connection! She was astounded and downright flabbergasted. First off, she knew little about the subject of UFOs and almost nothing about the abduction issue. She was told that several people she had tested had been subjects in Hopkins' book, *Missing Time*, a copy of which she was then given. All this resulted in an eight-page addendum to her report in which she addressed questions asked her by the investigators after the disclosure. In summary, she stated, "...The first and most critical question is whether our subjects' reported experiences could be accounted for strictly on the basis of psychopathology, i.e., mental disorder. The answer is a firm No. In broad terms, if the reported abductions were confabulated fantasy productions, based on what we know about psychological disorders, they could only have come from pathological liars, paranoid schizophrenics, and severely disturbed and extraordinarily rare hysteroid characters subject to fugue states and/or multiple personality shifts...It is important to note that not one of the subjects, based on test data, falls into any of these categories. Therefore, while the testing can do nothing to prove the veracity of the UFO abduction report, one can conclude that the test findings are not inconsistent with the possibility that reported abductions have, in fact, occurred. In other words, there is no apparent psychological explanation for their reports."

Dr. Slater now goes on to point out what to ufologists would be obvious: had the persons tested had such abduction experiences some of the test results would have been expected.

"Psychological traits which arose consistently in the subjects included a surprising degree of inner turmoil as well as a great degree of wariness and distrust. Logically, such emotional upheaval and accompanying caution about the world might certainly follow in the wake of an experience as described above.

"Furthermore, if one considers the skepticism and disrepute that are typically encountered with reports of UFO sightings, then not only are we characterizing UFO abduction as inherently traumatic, but we must add that it would likely carry social stigmatization as well...Assuming for the sake of argument that abduction has actually occurred and that presumably its occurrence would be very rare, it then

(continued on page 12)

The Psychologist and the Abductee

becomes something that cannot be readily shared with others as a means of obtaining emotional support. Consequently, one would likely find a deep sense of shame, secretiveness and social alienation among the victims, who would have undergone a profound experience that could not be comprehended or accepted by others. The closest analogy might be the interpersonal alienation of the rape victim, who has been violated most brutally but somehow becomes tainted by virtue of the crime against her.

"It will be recalled that the nine subjects showed considerable interpersonal difficulty that is in keeping with the above description... They all showed anxiety and discomfort in interpersonal contexts and frequently were at a loss about how to handle themselves or others. This anxiety was accompanied by a general wariness, instinctive self-protectiveness, and sensitivity to criticism or other interpersonal injury or insult. Such problems make a great deal of sense if these individuals have an awful secret to guard."

So, then, where are we? The implications of this pioneer investigation are obviously far reaching. Do we now have to take abduction stories very seriously? Considering that these tests (and assuming the follow-up evaluations by other highly qualified professional psychologists are in agreement) demonstrate that people who report that they have been abducted by a UFO are, as a rule, otherwise quite normal people, and that their abduction accounts cannot be ascribed to psychological disturbances, there remains no doubt that abduction accounts must be taken as a legitimate aspect of the total UFO phenomenon. In short, abduction accounts can no longer be put into a handy pigeonhole off to the side and then forgotten. So, yes, we must take the abduction stories seriously. Was it a "real" abduction? The tests do not prove this. All that can be inferred is that a set of normal people underwent what to them was a vivid, traumatic real experience, an experience that profoundly affected their lives. But if we do not accept the abduction accounts as real, what sort of "cop-out" can we adopt? Can we say that there is some sort of a "standard dream" that occasionally hits mentally stable people of good reputation and standing in various parts of the world. If so, what prompts the "dream"? And why is the dream so standard, involving medical examinations etc. and oftimes, scars as evidence that something physical did go on?

This is why the abduction phenomenon is perhaps pivotal in the whole UFO scheme: it may represent a "bridge," an interface, between the real physical world we are so familiar with (or are we?) and a "counter, psychological" world and its interaction with the "real" world which we are only now beginning to explore.

Certainly, the test results here described do not support a trite "psychological, or psycho-pathological" explanation. Perhaps we may again quote William James, who may have been onto something when he wrote, many years ago, "Whatever else be certain, this at least is certain: that the world of our present natural knowledge is enveloped in a larger world of *some* sort of whose residual properties we at present can frame no positive idea." Just what is the nature of the world of the abductee? □

Filming and Videotaping

R. M. L. Baker, Jr.

To date, most of the movies or video tapes that I have seen, which portray anomalistic images, have been most disappointing. Since the chances are that such objects may be photographed in the future, I have listed a number of tips for the photographer that will greatly benefit photogrammetric anlysis and, perhaps, allow for scientific conclusions to be made.

1. Hold the camera as still as possible. Using a tripod or resting against a solid object during the photography are very helpful.

2. Attempt to include some definable background in your field of view, e.g., a telephone pole, house or even a tree.

3. If a zoom lens is utilized, keep it all the way "in" or all the way "out."

4. Conserve film or video tape by shooting a few seconds at a time. It is always possible that a closer approach of the phenomenon may occur later and it would be unfortunate if all of the film or tape had been expended.

5. Stand in the same spot and do not move around (except for pivoting in order to pan with the phenomenon's motion).

6. Immediately after filming the sequence, mark the spot where you stood in some rather permanent fashion (e.g., a stake).

7. Also, mark or note (in detail) the angle of sweep of your camera during the photography.

8. Mark any foreground (or background) features that you may also have photographed in order to identify them later during the photogrammetric analysis of the film or tape.

9. Jot down all pertinent lens settings, the camera type, the time, the date, etc.

10. Obtain the name, address and phone number of any eye witness that might have been present. Ask them to write down their impressions of the event *before* there is any discussion of the event among the witnesses.

11. *Immediately* after filming, write a general description of the circumstances of the photography including the weather conditions, general features of the event, and any peculiar circumstances (apparently related or *unrelated* to the event), etc. Attachments to this description should include: a copy of a local newspaper's weather report and front page, and a local map.

12. If you have any film or tape left, then try and photograph the Moon, a street light or some other well-defined light source. If no film or tape, then reload the camera and accomplish such photography. Write down the specifics (e.g., bulb wattage and distance) of these "control" photographic episodes since they will be of great value in calibration during a subsequent photogrammetric analysis.

13. If possible, also photograph a large clock having a sweep second hand. This allows for a better estimate of frame rate.

14. If you used a movie camera, then have the film processed in the usual fashion and if you have filmed something unusual, then send it to a newspaper or TV station but retain your legal rights to the film. You may make some money from it.

15. Advise me about any unusual film footage or video tapes. If the photography warrants it, then I may be able to accomplish a photogrammetric analysis of it.

Dr. Robert M. L. Baker, Jr.
8123 Tuscany Avenue
Playa del Rey, California 90293

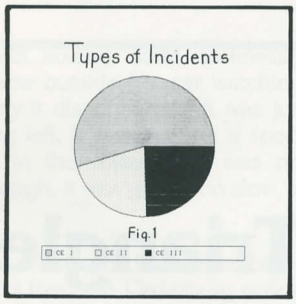
(213) 487-4433 (Work)
(213) 823-4143 (Home)
(213) 823-8543 (Leave message) □

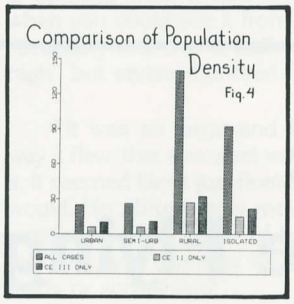
Analysis of Argentinian Cases

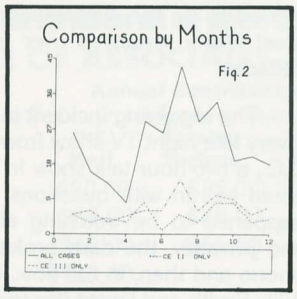
We have received an outstanding piece of work from our representative in Buenos Aires, Lic. Guillermo C. Roncoroni, which we want to share with our readers. It is a very comprehensive statistical study of Argentinian sightings based on data collected by this investigator on more than 270 cases occurring between 1946 and 1981 and presently stored in ARGCAT (a computerized catalog of UFO cases for Argentina). The cases included in this study correspond to Vallee's Type I, that is, close encounters according to Dr. Hynek's typification. Although carried on with the help of an IBM computer, this is a very extensive work which has been under development for several years. Due to its length, we cannot reproduce all of it, but we will present a summarized version representative enough to convey an idea of the magnitude of Roncoroni's effort.

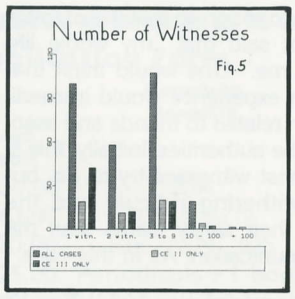
The results are presented in about 20 graphs, of which we reproduce only the most significant. The first graph, Fig. 1, is the distribution among the different types of close encounters, and shows that about 25% of the cases in ARGCAT are CE3, about 20% are CE2, while the majority (55%) are CE1. This last number compares quite well with the value of 54% offered by Hynek (see Ref. #4).

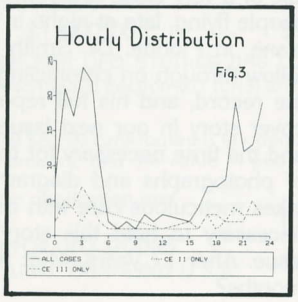
The monthly distribution of the cases, as shown in Fig. 2, has a distinct maximum for the month of July, thus denying the belief that the UFO phenomenon is related to good and warm weather, as July in Argentina is typically cold and unpleasant. This maximum in July has been observed also for the "unidentified" of the Project Bluebook reports (see Ref. #4, p.261, for example).

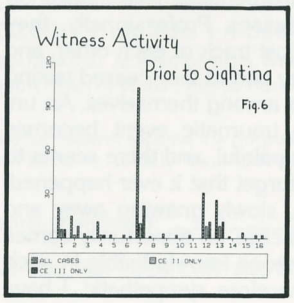












The hourly distribution shown in Fig. 3 indicates the presence of two well defined maxima, one before sunrise, about 4 or 5 A.M., and the second at about 8 or 9 P.M. These results are very much in agreement with those obtained by other investigators using completely different data banks, as for example, by Poher (Ref. #1, p.96) who using 174 cases from the 1954 wave in France determined the existence of a maximum about 10 P.M. Also Ballester-Olmos and Vallee (see Ref. #2, p. 260), from the data base of Spanish and Portuguese cases, obtained a well defined maximum of activity at about 10 P.M., and not so well defined second maximum at 4 A.M. A much older study (Ref. #3), based on the early AF files relates the maxima of activity to two hours before sunrise and two hours after sunset.

As shown in Fig. 4, for Argentina the phenomenon also occurs typically away from population centers: 49 percent of the cases are rural, while 33 percent occur in deserted regions; only 9 percent is listed as urban, and the remaining 9 percent as suburban. Again, one notices a definite correlation with Poher's study of French cases, where only a minimum number of cases were related to urban centers (6 percent). Ballester-Olmos has made a more complex analysis relating density of population to number of reported cases per million inhabitants, confirming the same results.

The statistical distribution of the number of witnesses is shown in Fig. 5. One is interested in the percentage of cases with more than one witness, which seems to be 33 percent in Argentina. Once more, the correlation with Poher's study, which indicates 34 percent for the French cases, is excellent. Similar results have been obtained from the analysis of American cases.

(continued on page 14)

Argentinian Cases — continued

Perhaps the most interesting of Roncoroni's graphics is that shown in Fig. 6, in which the number of cases is plotted in terms of the activity in which the witness was engaged at the moment of the sighting. Walking and resting take second place, while the most frequent activity (45 percent) is driving a car! These results are in agreement with a study now being developed for the Center, and it would be easy to understand if a large number of cases in the U.S. would occur while the witness is driving, as we tend to spend a large amount of time in cars. But it is hard to explain in rural Argentina.

To conclude, Roncoroni's study is not only valuable for being the first comprehensive statistical analysis of Argentinian cases, but also because it correlates well with results obtained using totally different and independent data bases from other countries, clearly underlining the universality of the UFO phenomenon.

REFERENCES

(1) Poher, Claude, ETUDES STATISTIQUES PORTANT SUR 1000 TEMOIGNAGES D'OBSERVATION D'U.F.O. No date of publication.

(2) Ballester Olmos, V.J, OVNIS: EL FENOMENO ATTERIZAJE. Plaza y Janes. S.A., Barcelona, 1978.

(3) AIR FORCE PROJECT BLUEBOOK, Special Report #14, 1955.

(4) Hynek, J. A., THE HYNEK UFO REPORT, Dell Publishing Co. New York, 1977.

NOTES: RE. FIG. 6, the different activities coded by numbers are as follows:

1. rural work
2. working (not rural)
3. eating
4. doing sports
5. talking
6. reading or watching TV
7. traveling by car or truck
8. traveling by train
9. traveling by bus
10. traveling by ship
11. traveling by plane
12. walking
13. resting
14. camping
15. domestic
16. miscellaneous □

Editorial Staff Expansion

We are pleased to announce that Richard Hall has agreed to become Editorial Consultant to CUFOS and Jerome Clark has accepted the post of Contributing Editor to this publication.

IN OUR NEXT ISSUE:

Pilots and the Flying Triangle

One of the most interesting facets of the UFO phenomenon is what might be called the "delayed report." Years sometimes pass before anything resembling a formal report of a UFO sighting is made. Whether we like it or not, this is what happens. In my experience in investigating such cases, I have often wondered what tricks the memory of the witnesses has played in the interim. I have been assured by many witnesses, when I have closely questioned them on this point, that the event was so striking, often so traumatic, that it was indelibly etched on their memories and that so vivid a memory cannot be etched away by time. Psychologists may disagree; certainly ordinary memories fade and change with time: does this also apply to a totally unusual, unique and mind-searing event?

Here is a report from a pilot who, with two other pilots and a friend, experienced an event in which they felt they faced almost certain death...so much so that the narrator of this account said that "my whole life flashed before me." One would think that so dramatic an experience would immediately have been related to friends and associates, and to the authorities. Initially, this is exactly what most witnesses try to do, but the blast of withering ridicule and the impugning of their sanity slams shut the doors to communication. As in this case.

This event occurred in 1967! For 17 long years this experience was bottled up within the witnesses. Professionally, they separated and lost track of each other, and even before they parted they ceased talking about the event among themselves. An uncommunicable traumatic event becomes psychologically painful, and there seems to be a desire to forget that it ever happened. But it is there, slowly gnawing away and finally, as in this case, an opportunity comes to tell it to someone knowledgable in such matters and therefore sympathetic. I have proved to be the sympathetic listener in a great many instances over the past three decades!

The triggering incident in this case was a very late night TV show from Washington, D.C., a two-hour talk show in which people could call in with questions. Charlie Little happened to be watching and then later, and privately, the dam broke, first by telephone and then, in full flow, in person. Dr. Willy Smith and I were the recipients of this tale of a very close UFO encounter by four people flying, late at night, in a twin-engine plane, in Florida. Dr. Smith undertook to follow through on chronicling this case for the record, and his full report will be the cover story in our next issue. Both space and the time necessary for the preparation of photographs and diagrams (Dr. Smith takes meticulous care with details) make it necessary to hold this story for the next issue. After 17 years, what is another two months? □

"Orgy" of Lights — continued

the overpass directly over the highway I-43. She got out while the daughter watched the object through the back window (the car was now facing west). The object was now coming around to the back, to the east, of the car. The witnesses could now see the underside of the object. "The underside was all lights, too, except in the middle area, which was pitch black. Same color of lights as on the backside."

As to size, it was as large as "at least three jets" but the shape was not a familiar one; it was elliptical in general. At arm's length it was much larger than the thumb, more probably the fist, and one estimate put it at two extended fists. [There is an elementary contradiction here: if it was actually as large as three jets, then it would have to be 2,000 feet or more distant to appear as small as two fists; if the estimated distance of 600 feet is correct, the apparent size leads to an actual size of the order of 100 feet...rather small jets! If we take one fist at arm's length and the estimated distance, we get only 50-75 feet for the actual size.)

The object floated along noiselessly, the witness now outside her car watching, when suddenly it disappeared. "It was just gone. Nothing left. It was not like a speck disappearing in the distance. It was not going fast enough, it was going too slow, to just go away."

Now the witness sped home. She called Channel 6 and then the Cedarburg police. She also called her mother and her boss. From a total skeptic ("I don't believe in this stuff. I think these things are fake...there is no such thing") she underwent a rapid change of mind. She had had no previous interest in the subject; she had seen E.T. but not "Close Encounters of the Third Kind."

She was not frightened by her experience but very excited, even bordering on becoming hysterical, as was evidenced by her rather incoherent statements to the police dispatcher. If she had been alone one might tend to dismiss the entire account. Her daughter, however, interviewed separately, gave the following corroboration:

The light, which at first she did not think much of, came closer and hovered and then descended very slowly. The light went out and then came on again as the object ascended. Now there were all kinds of lights, "hundreds of lights." The object was "really big" and looked something like a cooking wok. It had an oblong shape when you could see it from the side. It was "probably two and a half telephone poles high" but several hundred feet away.

"It was so large and bright, and the way it flew, that was what was strange about it. It seemed like it just floated, like a feather would. No abrupt jerky movement whatsoever." She was "leery" of her mother pulling over and stopping the car. "What if it lands or something?"

The daughter also added to her mother's account: "From the side the object looked like it had a handle. The back, the left side, looked like it had a handle... looked like it had four little legs...protrusions...sticking out." She related that at the time the vapor had fallen on the car, necessitating the use of the windshield wipers, the object looked round on the bottom but "had a whole mess of lights on the outer rim." The center was black. From the front (when the car was coming off I-43) it looked flat "and yet it was roundish." From the side it looked especially bright. At its closest, when they had a chance to see its bottom, it was round, with many lights, but dark at the center.

The two accounts agree in essentials and the duration of the sighting, 5-6 minutes (obtained by timing the re-enactment of the event), was sufficient for detailed observation. Something which greatly excited all three witnesses certainly happened. One thinks immediately of a balloon or blimp, but not only is there no record of a blimp having been in the area that night but the reported behavior does not match that of a blimp — flying close to the ground and its sudden disappearance. Furthermore, we checked with the Goodyear Blimp Dispatcher's office and were told that the blimp never flies in the north after October. As in so many other cases, one wonders why there were not more witnesses, but this seems to "go with the territory." It is a part of the total phenomenon. □

SCHEDULE OF ASSOCIATES--Application Form

Associates	Annual Contribution (in US funds or equal) U.S. Mail	Foreign Surface	Foreign Airmail	Associate Benefits
First Kind	$20.00	$25.00	$30.00	IUR
Second Kind	$30.00	$35.00	$40.00	IUR & A/N
Third Kind	$60.00	$65.00	$70.00	IUR, A/N, JUS
Donor	$125.00	—	$125.00	Periodicals+1 book
Patron	$250.00	—	$250.00	Periodicals+2 books
Sponsor	$500.00	—	$500.00	Periodicals+3 books
Major	$1,000.00	—	$1,000.00	Periodicals+4 books

The CENTER FOR UFO STUDIES (IRS I.D. #23-7355392) is exempt from federal income tax as described in Section 501 (c)(3) and 170 (b)(1)(A)(vi) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954.

80% of the first $60.00 contributed is tax-deductible for federal income tax purposes. Any additional amount, less the value of publication benefits, is fully tax deductible.

Please mail your application and contribution to:
CENTER FOR UFO STUDIES
P.O. Box 1621-Lima, Ohio 45802 U.S.A.

Total amount enclosed: _____

THANK YOU FOR YOUR CONTRIBUTION

Please register me as a CUFOS ASSOCIATE of the _____ Kind for 12 months. Enclosed is my annual gift of $_____ for the year of _____.
Print your name and address here:

_____
MY NAME, (MR., MRS., MISS, MS.)

_____
STREET ADDRESS

_____
CITY STATE/PROVINCE COUNTRY ZIP/POSTAL CODE

List gift associate and nominations below:

FOR _____
PRINT NAME OF AN INDIVIDUAL ONLY (MR., MRS., MISS, MS.)

_____
STREET ADDRESS

_____
CITY STATE/PROVINCE COUNTRY ZIP/POSTAL CODE

☐ Gift Associate Of _____ Kind with Extra Gift of $_____ enclosed.
Please send gift card signed: _____

☐ Nomination only. This is not a gift. Send information and an invitation to become an ASSOCIATE.

"Clear Intent"— continued

- The authors erroneously locate the Coast Guard Station at Two Rivers, Wisconsin, in Minnesota (pp. 73-75), although its true location is evident from related sightings at Ludington and St. Joseph, Michigan, and Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin. Although the original Coast Guard documents, due to either typos or geographical confusion, alternately locate Two Rivers in Minnesota and Michigan, a casual glance at a road atlas would have resolved the discrepancy.

This might seem like quibbling, but these and other instances give me an uneasy feeling about the rest of the book.

However, despite these problems I feel that the authors' conclusions as listed above, except for number 6, are reasonable ones. (The evidence for mystery helicopters as secret governmental SWAT-craft for UFO and cattle mutilation investigations is wholly circumstantial and based largely on unofficial sources.) **Clear Intent** brings together a wide range of hard-to-find sources, official reports, and unofficial rumors. It relates the incredible obstacles and frustrations encountered by CAUS and others in their attempts to obtain what little documentation is now available. Even "stonewall" is too soft a word to describe what happens when you submit an FOIA request for UFO material, especially to the CIA or NSA. At one point it seemed that the only way to get a government agency to admit that a document existed was to present it with an unofficially obtained portion of the document.

Clear Intent clearly intends to prove that the government has always taken certain UFO reports seriously, even at the same time as it has announced publicly that UFOs are all nonsense and misperceptions. By bringing this credibility gap to a wide audience, the book may help to rekindle waning public interest and bring to light other important documentation and evidence. If it succeeds, it will be a ufological landmark.

But now is the time to begin preparing a more reasoned analysis of the situation. Greater public scrutiny of the book means that its flaws will also be exposed. Those most likely to capitalize on **Clear Intent's** errors and omissions will be the CIA, FBI, NSA, and other agencies that might be embarrassed by it.

Read the book. If so inclined, write to your senators and representatives and send them copies of the reports it contains, as the authors suggest (beware copyright restrictions, however). Support FOIA requests and research through CAUS, CUFOS, and the Fund for UFO Research. But remember, the jigsaw puzzle is far from complete.

—George M. Eberhart
Editor, College and
Research Libraries News
American Library
Association □

UFO Phenomenon

(continued from page 5)

Thus we still have a problem, but it belongs to another discipline. In either case, however, it represents a truly challenging problem...either on the physical or on the psychological level. (Or perhaps on even another level, as yet unexplored?) There seems to be no way to escape the fact that properties of the UFO phenomenon are reported by responsible witnesses over the world, some of whom were independent of each other but observed the same event (and sometimes in daylight) which defy both common sense and common physical sense. A paradoxial situation of monumental proportions exists. Perhaps we should at this time recall the words of Niels Bohr, the father of atomic physics: "Progress in science is not possible without a paradox." And, as I told the AAAS, their society is, after all, interested in the advance of science. □

CORRECTION

The references listed at the end of *UFOs, Meteors, and Philip Klass,* IUR, May/June 1984, refer correctly to the numbered references in the main text but they do not correspond to the reference numbers given in the description of individual cases: for Ref. #2 read Ref #4 (i.e., THE BOOKS OF CHARLES FORT) and for Ref. #4 in cases 2 and 4 read Ref. #5 (Corliss' book). Our apologies for any inconvenience to our readers and to Mr. Klass. □

STOP!!!
CHECK YOUR MAILING LABEL DATE

If the date shown on your label is 7/84, this is the anniversary of your last contribution to CUFOS and this is the last issue of IUR you will receive until your next contribution is received by CUFOS. Thank you very much for your continued support. Action now will continue your mailings uninterrupted.

INTERNATIONAL UFO REPORTER, JULY/AUG. 1984
ISSN. # 0730-174X

Center For UFO Studies
Associates Education & Business Office
P.O. Box 1621
Lima, Ohio 45802

Address Correction Requested

Nonprofit Organization
U.S. Postage
PAID
Permit No. 187
Lima, Ohio